

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE, Proprietor.  
AND  
DAVID FULTON, Proprietor.

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## TERMS

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

**DAVID FULTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPE & ROBESON**  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.  
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

**John S. Richards,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to  
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.  
R. W. Brown, Esq., }  
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.  
" Richards, Bassett & Aborn, }  
A. Richards, Esq., }  
June 27, 1845. 41-4f

**EDWARD HEALY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,  
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
Manufacturer & Dealer in  
HATS AND CAPS.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchant,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOKE,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
AND  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,  
Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**ROBT. G. RANVIN,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.  
September 21, 1844. 1-4f

**WM. SRAW,**  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**BROWN & DEROSSETT**  
OFFER FOR SALE,

264 BBLs. N. O. clarified Molasses,

100 do. " sugar House do

75 HDS. Cuba bright retailing do

10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,

5 do. N. Orleans "

5 do. Porto Rico "

250 Bales Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Lagaira,

8000 pounds N. O. Bacon, assorted,

50 HDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,

50 bbls. Mess Pork,

75 " Prime do.

10 30 Kegs N. C. Lard,

10 BBLs. " do

150 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,

150 BBLs. Superfine Flour,

15 half bbls. Canal Flour,

350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,

15 bbls. American Gin,

120 Whiskey,

100 BBLs. Apple Brandy,

3 " San Lucar Wine,

1 BBL. Scuppernong do

20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,

50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,

40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,

do refined Whale do

15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles,

20 half bbls. Scotch Snuff—in bladders,

35 boxes "

50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—vari-

ous kinds,

200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,

350 Kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,

BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,

10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.

July 11, 1845. 43-4f

**PLANTATION CLOTHING.**—A few cases just received and for sale by  
Aug. 1, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

**Leaf Tobacco.**  
25 bbls., a prime article, for sale by  
Feb. 21, 1845. G. W. DAVIS.

**BLANK CHECKS.**—A neat article, for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

## To the Friends of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

In approaching the close of the first year of our existence as a public Journal, we hope it will not be thought amiss in us to address a few remarks to our friends, both with regard to the past and future. With the 12th of the next month (September), the first volume of the Wilmington Journal will close. On the 19th of the same month, God willing, we shall issue the first number of the second volume. When in September last, we took charge of the Democratic Press in this place, we did so with much reluctance. Those acquainted with the circumstances of our coming to Wilmington, know this to be the case. This reluctance was the result of various causes. Our own inexperience and our consequent distrust in our abilities to discharge the duties of the post to which we were called, weighed heavily upon us. We commenced our labors too, in the midst of the warmest contest which has been waged between political parties in the United States during many a long year. Add to this the fact that the democratic press in this place, had unfortunately gone down time after time, and that many of our friends throughout the country, had lost all hopes of seeing a Democratic Journal established on a permanent basis at this point, and our friends will have some idea of the difficulties which we had to encounter at the commencement of our career.

With regard to how far we have overcome these difficulties, and what our present prospects are, we will say a few words. With regard to the manner in which the paper has been conducted, it would be unbecoming in us to speak. This much, we will say. We have endeavored with our whole heart and soul to present to our readers at all times such views of national politics, as we thought would tend most to advance the best interests of our common country. And here we hope, it will not be thought vain in us to say, that we have been gratified to learn that the manner and the matter of the Journal has met the approbation of our friends. We commenced with a very small list, something over three hundred; we now number upwards of seven hundred subscribers. Our success thus far, has outstripped our anticipations. We have already the widest circulation which any paper published in this place, during the last twenty years, has had. Our circulation is, it is daily increasing. May we not hope that the past will be but a prelude to the future, and that the Journal will continue to receive additions to its list of friends, until it will be placed on a permanent basis as will defy the assaults of those whose hopes are, that like its predecessors, it too, in its season, will go down. We say, it rests with our friends throughout the district, to say whether they will maintain the Journal in such a manner, as will enable its Editor to devote his time and talents to it with his whole heart and soul. They are able, can we doubt but that they are willing? Can our friends expect that the principles which they maintain, and for whose ascendancy they feel such an anxiety, will be prosperous if they neglect to diffuse light and information amongst the people? To those warm and kind friends who aided us at our outset, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that they will again make an effort on our behalf.

We will make a short statement of what claims the Journal has upon the people of this section of North Carolina, and of the reasons why we think its circulation ought and will be increased. It is published in the largest and by far the most important commercial town in North Carolina. The people of the adjoining counties maintain an extensive intercourse with Wilmington. It is their market. In the columns of the Journal, will be found every week a correct statement of the markets. For the correctness of our commercial reports thus far, we appeal to those who have read our paper. That they will be correct in the future, we pledge ourselves. Again, there is no other Democratic paper published in the district; nor is there a Democratic Press nearer than Fayetteville. Again, as regards news, there is no point in North Carolina, where information from all parts of the Union reaches so soon, as Wilmington. Situated as we are, on the great route from New Orleans to Boston, every event which transpires either North or South, will be found detailed in the columns of the Journal, sooner than in any other paper in the State out of this place. We appeal to those who have read the Journal for the last ten months, for the truth of what we here state. Again, the amount of useful information conveyed through the columns of the Journal has thus far been as great, if not greater, than that contained in the pages of any paper published in the State. With regard to the future, we will say a few words. It shall be our constant endeavor, by our industry and perseverance to retain the good opinions which we have already won, and to make our paper still more deserving the patronage of our friends. With a view to this, we propose to enlarge its size, so soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in incurring the expense, which such a step will necessarily require. We will have to buy a new press and an additional supply of type. We will be frank. For these articles, we would have to go in debt. This we neither will nor can do, without first having an assurance, that we will be able to pay for them. We make this proposition: so soon as our list shall number one thousand good paying subscribers, should that be in one month from this time, we will make our paper as large as any published in the State. This will enable us to give our readers an increase of reading matter. It will also give the editor more spirit and energy. In every way it will improve the paper. Will we not receive this increase? We think we will. If a few gentlemen in each county, were to take an interest in the matter, they could soon obtain for us the necessary number, to enable us to enter into the new arrangement.

Finally, we ask our friends to shew this article to those who are not yet subscribers. Lend us a helping hand.

**TERMS—VOLUME SECOND.**  
The Journal is published weekly, at \$2 50 in advance. \$3 00 if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing.

**TO CLUBS OF**  
Five, to one address, \$11 00  
Ten, " " 20 00  
Twenty, " " 38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

Address, **PRICE & FULTON,**  
August 15th, 1845.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"  
AND  
"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix," ) will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develop the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revised Zollverein treaty—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress. Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted of office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knows he has many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union"? As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

## TERMS.

For The Congressional Union, \$13 per copy.  
For The Appendix, \$13 per copy.

Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for \$12; Twenty-five copies for \$25.

**EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.**  
For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
One copy \$2 1/2  
Six Copies 13  
Twelve copies 24

**WEEKLY.**  
One Copy \$1  
Twelve copies 10  
Twenty-five copies 20

**THE UNION**  
Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

**DAILY.** per year, for One copy \$10  
Five copies 40  
Ten copies 80

**SEMI-WEEKLY** " One copy 5  
Twelve copies 20

**WEEKLY** " Ten copies \$35  
One copy 2  
Five copies 8  
Ten copies 15

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

**RITCHIE & HEISS**  
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1845.

## AGRICULTURE.

**A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.**  
The following extract is taken from the address of Mr. Sleeper, which, we think, is well calculated to shew the importance of thorough cultivation:

"The greatest obstacle to the improvement of Agriculture is the propensity of the farmer, the mania I might well call it, to own more land than he can till to advantage. And it is thus that we see scattered over the country large tracts of sterile, unproductive land, which, under good cultivation, would yield bountiful and valuable crops. Not only the dictates of sound philosophy, but numerous facts, drawn from experience, are constantly and loudly calling upon the farmer, from every quarter, to occupy a small farm and cultivate it well. I wish that this admonition could be thundered into the ears of the agricultural population of the country, until a complete revolution should be produced in the farming system."

"This great truth is already beginning to be understood in other countries, and is attended with corresponding advantages. The densest population of Europe may be found in Flannery and Lombardy, where the land is divided into small farms, and being thoroughly tilled, produces abundant food for the inhabitants. And the experience of a quarter of a century in France, proves that, by the occupation of the country under small working farmers, the land is producing one-third more food, and supporting a population one-third greater, than when it was possessed in large masses."

"The law is universal—it applies to every country—that the secret of agriculture consists in the thorough cultivation of a small piece of ground, which, well manured and well worked, yields up its treasures in prodigal profusion. In almost every part of our country, one capital effort runs through the whole system of farming. A great deal of money is invested in land, and a very little money employed in its cultivation. And it is said to see the owner of a large farm pride himself on the number of acres which he possesses, and undertake to cultivate the soil without sufficient means. Such a man has been happily compared to a merchant, who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large roomy store, and is afterwards seen gazing with complacency on his bare walls and empty shelves."

"He has chalked out to himself a hard lot, and voluntarily enters on a state of servitude, worse than Egyptian bondage. His work is never accomplished. He toils at all hours and yet is never ahead of his work, and this work is never half done. He has not time to accomplish any thing thoroughly. His house is out of repair—his barn dilapidated—his cattle poor—his fences in ruins—his pastures overrun with bushes, and acres of land, which, under proper cultivation, might be made to yield a rich harvest, are but little removed from barrenness, perhaps dotted with mullen, burdocks, thistles, or filled with sorrel, white weed, and other noxious plants, which root out the grass and eat up the life of the soil, without affording nourishment to man or beast."

"What a harassed, unhappy being must be the owner of such a farm! He has no time for recreation or mental improvement. He is doomed to the treadmill for life; with his spirits depressed—despondency stamped upon his haggard lineaments, and the worm of discontent gnawing at his heart, with him there are no pleasant associations with the past—the present is full of anxiety, care, and hard labor—and a dark cloud rests upon the future. He reminds me of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt," and it may be well said or sung of him:

Work—work—work!  
From weary chime to chime,  
Work—work—work!  
As prisoners work for crime—  
Plow, and harrow, and hoe!  
Hoe, and harrow, and plow!  
Till the heart is sick, and the arm benumbed,  
And misery stamp'd on the brow."

"Such a man has little reason to pride himself on his extensive possessions; and paradoxical as it may appear, he would in nine cases out of ten, add to his riches as well as his enjoyment, by giving away one half of them at least. He is, in the true sense of the word, miserably poor, in fact a slave, and when his eyes are opened to his real condition, it is no wonder that he is glad to emancipate himself, by selling his farm for what he can get, and escape, post haste, to Texas or Iowa."

**Giant Corn.**—Mr. William Crispin, of Marlborough farm, Great Timber Creek, N. J., yesterday brought to this office some stocks of corn more than six inches in circumference, and thirteen feet nine inches in height. Such immense stalks we never saw before. They excited no little attention, and were examined during the day by hundreds. Mr. C. informs us that the only manure used was about eighty bushels of stone lime to the acre. He thinks that if the crop had been intentionally arranged for a "long crop," and planted at certain distances, the produce would have been over three hundred bushels to the acre. Surely the worthy farmer should be deemed the premium for corn. We may confidently challenge the production of anything superior. Phil. Paper.

From the Washington Bee.

**How he won her.**—We hope the moral of the following sketch will be productive of much good. Young men who are ambitious of success in the matrimonial line, should study well the grand secret. Our friend, who furnished the sketch says he sees no reason why it should not be true.

A young lady of eccentric character, but of rare mental endowments and extraordinary personal attractions, had five suitors equally assiduous in their attentions. Unable to decide upon which she would bestow her hand, she gave them notice to call upon her at a certain hour on a stated day, and each state his claims in the presence of the others. At the appointed time the lovers arrived. Four of them were confident of success, but the fifth had a downcast look, and sighed when he gazed upon the object of his devotion.

"Gentlemen," said she, "you have honored me with proposals of marriage. I have as yet, neither refused nor accepted any one of you. I now desire that each of you will state your claims to my hand, in order that I may know upon what grounds I may be justified in bestowing it."

Answered as follows—"If you marry me you shall live in a splendid house, have servants and carriages at your command, and enjoy all the luxuries of fashionable life. I am rich."

Broke next—"My rival has said very truly that he is rich, and he offers you a strong inducement; but I am noble of descent. My grandfather was a duke, and although not wealthy, I am of a family with whom an alliance would be considered an honor by the wealthiest heiress in the land."

C stated his claims thus—"I am a politician, and have now a reputation that older persons have envied. Next year I shall run for Congress, and I have no doubt of success. By marrying me, your name will be handed down to posterity."

D twisted his mustache with an air of an exquisite, and said—"Angelic creature! 'Pon my soul I think you have already made up your mind in my favour. You know how delectably I'm admired. Who is the most fashionable dresser in town? Who rides the finest horses? Who frequents the most fashionable places? Who is a better judge of the Opera? Rumor says D, but, 'pon honor, I'm too modest to insist upon it."

When it came to E's time to speak there was a pause. All eyes were turned towards him. Poor fellow! he was dreadfully embarrassed.

"Well," said the beauty, "what say you, Mr. E."

"Alas!" was the reply, "I yield to these gentlemen. They have the advantage of me in every respect." And he took up his hat to leave.

"Stop," said the lady, "make your statement, no matter how humble may be your claims."

"I am poor—"

"Go on."

"I am not of noble family—"

"Go on, sir."

"I am unknown to the world—"

"No matter—proceed."

"I have neither the taste nor the means to dress fashionably. I work for my livelihood. It is hardly possible that I can make you happy, for I can offer you none of the inducements held out by my rivals."

"I am to judge of that sir, what next?"

"Nothing, only I love you, and take a newspaper."

"At this Messrs. A B C and D burst out into a loud laugh, and exclaimed in one voice—"So do we!—I love you to distraction!—I take four papers! ha! ha! ha!"

"Silence," said the lady, "In one month you shall have my answer. You may all withdraw."

At the end of the month the five suitors again appeared. Turning to each in succession the lady thus answered:

"Riches are not productive of happiness."

"Boasted nobility of blood is the poorest of all recommendations."

"Fame is fleeting, and the that has but the outward garb of a gentleman is to be pitied."

"I have taken the trouble to find out the name of the newspapers to which you all subscribe, and have ascertained that none of you, who have boasted of wealth, nobility, fame or fashion, have paid the printer! Now gentlemen this is dishonest. I cannot think of marrying a man who could be guilty of a dishonest act. I have learned that Mr. E. not only subscribes for a paper, but pays the printer! Therefore, I say, he is the man. I give him my hand with the full conviction that he is one who is every way calculated to make me happy."

Need we extend our narrative? The disappointed gentlemen disappeared quite suddenly; and the lucky suitor was united to the object of his devotion; and, in a few years, by his honesty and industry, became not only a distinguished, but a wealthy man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Young men, he paid the printer! Is there no moral in this?

The Suffolk and Tremont Manufacturing Corporations at Lowell, have each declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

**TRADE AND WHIG LOGIC.**  
Under this head, the Boston Post quotes from Niles' National Register, one or two significant facts in regard to the present state of exchange and trade. One fact, according to Niles, is this:

"Exchanges, both foreign and domestic, never have been for a longer period quiet and steady. No changes to notice. This is one of the most cheering evidences of a healthy condition of trade. Let well enough alone."

Who would have supposed, a few years ago, when reading the fierce denunciations of Gen. Jackson, by the whole whig press, for destroying the United States Bank, that one of their most eminent authorities would so soon make a confession like the above? It was then urged with a vehemence, almost without a parallel in political controversy, that it would be impossible to regulate the exchanges of the nation without a U. S. Bank. The press teemed with predictions to the effect that commerce would suffer a general convulsion without it, and the intercourse of trade between distant parts be mostly, if not entirely suspended. We can distinctly remember the sombre pictures of distress that were drawn, or the lugubrious tones in which our sympathies for the poor merchants were excited. And when Mr. Van Buren, following the lead of Gen'l Jackson, declared that it was no more the duty of the government to transport money from one end of the Union to the other, than it was to transport wheat or whiskey, a universal shout of indignation was sent up by the whig party, as if the man had clean lost his wits, and was plunging the people, whose affairs he administered, into remediless ruin. The famous orators of the party, at the head of whom stood Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, went about to convince their followers of the melancholy fact, which they were quite as positive as they were of their own existence.

Well, what has come of all these arguments and prophecies? Read the simple extract from Niles as the answer.

Another fact we have from the same authority is this:

"No former year has equalled the present in the number and value of buildings and improvements erected in all our principal cities. Workmen and materials have been in great request."

What, we are disposed to ask—in the face of all those forebodings of ruin which accompanied Mr. Polk's induction into office? Are these confident predictions so soon forgotten? Have the whigs lost the recollection of their cruel but impotent attempts to create a panic? It must certainly be within the memory of some of them that the journals of this city were filled with accounts of men who had determined either to relinquish business altogether, or to withdraw the greater part of their capital from it, so hopeless were the prospects of trade under the new administration. It was even recommended, with great seriousness, that as large numbers of working men would necessarily be turned out of employment, the whig employers should begin with their democratic laborers as an example. In some places this benevolent advice was carried into effect to the fullest extent. But, unfortunately, cupidity got the better of prejudice. The kind-hearted whig employers soon discovered that they were distressing themselves in vain, that money would be made, that trade was a refractory sort of thing, and would not square itself to their logic, and therefore they went to work quite regardless of their former vows and threats.

We have, in what we have just been saying, a pregnant illustration of the folly of regarding particular interests as a whole nation, and of deducing general conclusions in regard to the affairs of a whole people from our own petty affairs. A great many of the whig party who joined in these dark murmurings and prophecies, were misled by narrow views of their own interest. They supposed that a temporary depression of trade, rendered inevitable by false methods of prosecuting it, would be a complete subversion of it; but experience, we trust, has now made them wise; and while it has disarmed their prejudices against the democratic policy, impressed them with salutary truths as to the necessity of no short-sighted interference with eternal laws of commercial freedom.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "It is proposed by a certain 'observer of the times' to have the laws printed on India-rubber paper, so they can be stretched a bit when a rich culprit is to be hauled over the coals. We don't see any occasion for this, ourselves, as the parchment on which they are written at present is found sufficiently elastic to cover the case of a rich culprit, and clear him whenever he is 'hauled over the coals.' Vide the records of the Criminal Court."

The American Society of Dental Surgeons have unanimously declared the use of all amalgams for filling decayed teeth to be dangerous mal-practices. They seem to think that teeth are not like skeleton-birds, to be preserved by stuffing.



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, September 12, 1845.

Wanted immediately—a boy that can come well recommended, that can read and write, not over 14 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business, at this office, if application be made soon.

This being Court week, the Editor has not been able to bestow his attention to the publication of this number of the Journal.

This day we complete the first volume of the Wilmington Journal. We have, at least, lived fully as long as some of our political enemies gave us to live, when we first commenced the publication of our paper—how much longer we shall live, is a matter that rests entirely with the people, we mean those who have, and are disposed to patronize the Journal. We this day tender to our old friends, our best thanks for their hitherto kind support, whether Whigs or Democrats, and hope we shall have the pleasure of again receiving their favors. We feel satisfied with our first year's work, and we are determined to do all in our power to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage we have heretofore received at the hands of the people. Should we be disappointed, it shall not be our fault.

The patrons of the Journal, in arrears for the first volume, will please send us the amount of subscription, \$3 00. This, they can do, through the mail, at our risk and expense.

We shall call on all our friends in town that owe us, in the course of a week, when we hope they will be prepared to receive a receipt for the first volume of the Journal. If it should be convenient for any of them to call at our office, we would prefer it. Punctuality is the mainspring of business.

"We are informed that master-masons and carpenters are much needed in our town."

We clip the above from the last Chronicle, because our attention has been called to it by a "Master" Carpenter. We are requested to say, by this "Master" Carpenter, that there is not, at this time, a fifty dollar job in town to let out, that he is aware of; but if there is, there are enough Masons and Carpenters here already that would be glad to receive it. He goes on to say, that he is ready to take a contract to build a house of any description, from ten by ten up to a cotton factory. Now we think the Chronicle's informant can very easily be accommodated if he wishes to have any sort of a building erected, by those already here, without holding out false inducements to mechanics at other places. We should be glad if we could agree with the Chronicle in this matter, for nothing pleases us better than to hear of the mechanic's having his hands full and receiving good pay for his labor. We wish there was work for fifty times as many mechanics as our town now contains, for they are the bone and sinew of every town.

The Fayetteville Observer comes to us much enlarged—new materials out and out. We have no doubt it will make a better appearance than the number before us does, when the Editor gets the wry-edge rubbed off a little. But he will pass. So we wish him success in his pecuniary matters, but so far as regards his political prospects we wish him all the harm we can, and hope his party may ever remain as far below zero as it was obliged to descend at our late Congressional elections.

## Volunteers.

Almost every paper we open, contains accounts of Volunteer Companies offering their services to the President, in case of a rupture between this country and Mexico. By the Fayetteville Carolinian of the 6th inst., we see that at a meeting of Captain William H. Bayne's Company of Riflemen, on the 3d instant, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we, the FAYETTEVILLE RIFLEMEN, do empower and request our Captain, Wm. H. Bayne, Esq., to signify and make known to the Executive of the State of North Carolina, and also to the Executive of these United States, James K. Polk, Esq., in such manner as to Capt. Bayne may seem best, that we, as a Company, do cheerfully offer our services to the General Government, as a Corps of Volunteer Riflemen, to be in the pay and service of the Government, as in such cases made and provided by Congress, (to be under the immediate command of our own officers, subject only to general commands from superior officers,) in case of actual hostilities with Mexico, or an open declaration of war by that government against the United States; and that we will, and now do, hold ourselves in readiness to march to any point where our services shall be necessary or available to assist in protecting the rights and dignity of our Government, or the interests of our people.

(Abstract of the Minutes.)

WM. H. BAYNE, Ch'n.

H. H. ELLIS, Sec'y.

This is a noble feeling—the feeling of all true patriots—the feeling that ought, and no doubt does exist, in the bosom of every lover of his country. Although we don't think there will ever be any occasion for these patriotic soldiers to leave their homes and fire-sides to fight the Mexicans, still we feel the impulse of true patriotism run stronger and stronger through our veins, when we read the many accounts of volunteers holding themselves in readiness to do service for their country.

As yet, we have heard of no move on the part of the Riflemen or Clarendon Horse Guards, of Wilmington. They should not be behind their fellow soldiers of Fayetteville. Should the hour of danger ever arrive, let the soldiery of Wilmington be ready to render up their aid in the cause of their country's rights, and be amongst the first that are ready and willing to stand by their country in the face of any and all foes to the United States of America.

Appointment by the President.

James T. Miller, Naval Officer, for the district of Wilmington, N. C., vice James Owen, removed.

## TEXAS AND MEXICO.

What's the News to-day.—This question has become as familiar a household word, as the arrival of every Southern Mail—what's the news? has Mexico declared war yet? No! What, no fight yet? No. And what is more, we don't believe much she intends to fight the United States at all. But to the news. Since our last, we have received New Orleans papers up to the 3d inst., from which we make copious extracts, in order that our numerous readers may know what is going on in Texas and Mexico. It will be seen that Gen. Herrera, President *ad interim*, has been elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The returns had not all been received, but enough was known to warrant the Mexican journals in announcing his election. If there was any stability in Mexican politics, or avowed declarations, we might be led to suppose that the election of Gen. H. would place a war between the United States and Mexico, beyond a doubt. But we are actually as much puzzled now as ever, to make up our mind as to what course Mexico will pursue. There was a report in circulation a few days ago, that the Mexican Congress had passed the bill to borrow \$15,000,000, to carry on the war with the United States, but there is no mention made of it by the latest news in our possession.

Gen. Arista has issued an appeal to his soldiers, which will be found below. He talks like a brave warrior—and no doubt he imagines himself as "conqueror" of the whole United States—Texas included. When we read his address, we felt somewhat like a fellow does when he wants to get a crack at an enemy. But we will not dwell in idle imaginations, but come at once to the news, which we have reason to believe every reader of the Journal will be eager to peruse:

From the New Orleans Courier of August 30.

FROM TEXAS—LATE.

The steamer Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning about 5 o'clock from Aransas Bay, whence she departed August 27. Yesterday's wicked reports were circulated of an accident and disaster of the most dreadful kind having befallen the Alabama. It was said she was taken by Indians and 45 of the volunteers from New Orleans massacred—another rumor gave out she was sunk and all on board perished. The baseness of the motives in which these reports were invented may be imagined, when it is recalled that on board the Alabama were about 800 regular troops with their officers, and about the same number of volunteers raised in this city—many of them young men belonging to respectable families, a considerable number of them having wives and children of their own. Any one who could joke over the fancied loss of such a number of such men as Major Gally, Capt. Forno, their youthful and gallant volunteers, and so fine a detachment of American regulars, must be lost to the feelings of humanity. We can tell the author or authors of these reports that if we were now in a state of actual war, the laws would hold them responsible for circulating false intelligence, and they would pay dear for their miserable pleasantry.

We give the following details on the authority of letters from officers of the volunteers and the extra Picayune—one of the editors of which journal came passenger in the Alabama.

Lieutenant Lay of the army also arrived in the Alabama, with despatches from General Taylor.

The Alabama after passing through some rough weather in the Gulf arrived safely at Aransas Bay on Sunday last, and the next day off St. Joseph's Island, where the volunteers and regulars were landed without difficulty by means of the steamer Monmouth, which was on the spot waiting for the Alabama. On Tuesday the artillery embarked for Corpus Christi 35 miles distant in the steamer Dayton, and joined Gen. Taylor the same evening.

The volunteers enjoyed perfect health, and were impatient to come in contact with the Mexicans—but their wishes were not likely to be soon gratified. There was no movement on the other side of the Rio Grande that indicated any prospect of a fight, and Gen. Taylor anticipates no such event.

Arista, with 2000 men, was entreaching himself at Matamoras, and knew that Gen. Taylor is in his neighborhood. The army of Corpus Christi numbers about 9000 men, and is constantly receiving reinforcements. It is equal to a much larger number of Mexicans. The country between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande is almost wholly destitute of water, and otherwise is little better than a desert. The troops left on St. Joseph's Island were preparing to move to Corpus Christi on the 27th when the Alabama departed. The Monmouth and Dayton were transporting the stores.

The brig William Ivy arrived hence at Aransas Bay on the 24th with two companies of the 4th infantry. On the passage out she was thrown on her beam ends by a squall, but righted in a few minutes with no damage. Before the squall a soldier jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens, but was picked up by a boat after some resistance, brought on board and tied. When the squall struck the brig he was released in order that he might swim—but he leaped into the sea and was lost.

The brig sailed on the 26th for Matagorda. The Edward S. Lambden with stores arrived at St. Joseph's in the morning of the 25th. The loss of the brig Swallow, mentioned some days ago in the Courier, is confirmed.

On the 26th, U. States brig Lawrence, Com. Jones, arrived off St. Joseph's, all well, was to sail on the 29th for Pensacola.

Schooner Mary Wilkes, hence, arrived at Aransas on the 27th, with Col. Whistler, Major Stanford, stores, horses, &c.

Mr. Ringgold, who passed through this city some short time ago with despatches for Texas, arrived at Aransas from Galveston on the 24th with despatches for Gen. Taylor, and came passenger in the Alabama.

On the 25th, news arrived of the 2d regiment of dragoons under Col. Twiggs, being within four miles of Gen. Taylor's camp, which they were to join on the 29th. They lost not a single horse in their long and sultry march—there were two or three desertions.

No sign of Mexicans on the route. Near San Antonio, there were about 300 Comanche Indians, some of whom visited Col. Twiggs. They appeared delighted at the news of war between the United States and Mexico. They admired the dragoons' horses, and asked Col. Twiggs if they might steal some of them. The Col. told them if they did so he would hang them. They then asked if they might steal horses from the Mexicans—to which the Col. replied they

might steal any thing from them, but if they stole from the Americans he would hang them.

Some days ago, a soldier went from the camp at St. Joseph's to hunt, and was no more heard of—supposed to have been bitten by a snake or to have lost his way in a cane-brake; and he is said to have been a very trusty man. A tent was struck by lightning at Corpus Christi, and a valuable servant belonging to Lieut. Bragg was killed, and some other persons were stunned.

The regulars and volunteers enjoyed perfect health and the finest spirits. Gen. Taylor intends to throw forward detachments of the dragoons towards the Rio Grande, so that no enemy can approach him without his being previously apprised of their intentions.

The cannon that went out with Major Gally, are of great utility in giving strength to the position of the army. They are two twelve and six sizes. The defenses set the Mexicans at defiance.

From the New Orleans Bee of September 2.

MEXICO.

The schooner Juana, Capt. Gomez, arrived yesterday morning from Tampico bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th ult. Capt. G. reports that he was generally believed at Tampico that Gen. Herrera, the present Executive—had been elected President. It was moreover currently rumored, that there were 1500 Mexican troops on their march from the interior to join Peredes, and that these with the 2000 already under the command of that General, would constitute an effective force of 3500 men, with which he contemplated a descent upon Galveston by the northern route, while Gen. Arista was to attack Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi. We give this statement as we received it, having strong doubts of its being any thing more than the usual vain glorious bluster of the Mexicans.

By some accident we received no papers by this arrival, and therefore transcribe the subjoined intelligence from last evening's Courier:

We find in the Diario del Gobierno of the 12th, that the Cabinet was dissolved and the ministers dismissed, except Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of government and police.

The dissolution of the cabinet was announced on the 4th to the Congress, by a message from the President *ad interim*, as follows:—

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, &c.

Gentlemen! His Excellency, the President *ad interim* requests me to communicate to you, that notwithstanding the talents, the patriotism and integrity of those who, in the present difficulties, have the honor to administer the departments—viz: Louis G. Cuevas, Mariano Riva Palacio, Luis de la Rosa and Pedro Garcia Conde, he has, with regret, found himself compelled to accept their resignation. Until a new ministry can be formed, it is proper that a provisional ministry be formed in order that the public affairs may not suffer. His Excellency therefore confers the offices of minister of Justice and war upon Jose Maria Duran and Juan Luis de Leon, and upon me, besides that I now administer the office of finance.

JOSE MARIA O. MONASTERIO.

August 11th.

In the same paper of the 12th there is a communication from the same minister thanking those who had resigned for the ability with which they had discharged their duties.

The new ministry was not formed at the last date, nor will it be done before the inauguration of the new President, and who that would be was not yet known.

In the Diario of the 13th are two proclamations of Gen. Arista; one addressed to the people of the departments of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, calling them to arms; the other, to the troops under his command to excite their martial ardor. The last is so curious that we shall publish it entire:—

"Comrades! The Supreme Government has sent me by express the news that the United States, in pursuance of their ambitious views, having taken possession of the Department of Texas, he had demanded a declaration of war from the Congress against that unjust nation.

"The time is come to fight. We must prepare with the ardor inspired by duty and patriotism, when an attack is made upon the soil, the honor and pride of the nation.

"I am sure, comrades, that those presumptuous Americans will be greatly disappointed when they find that our soldiers are not so contemptible as they thought, and that they cannot conquer them.

"I address you under the influence of a lively enthusiasm. All fanciful doubt is vanished; the question is decided; and we are about to commence the most righteous war that we ever waged. Laurels await us! To arms! It is the only means of avenging our honor, insulted by a nation that boasts of its liberty and civilization.

"Arms are the only arguments to use against banditti and men without good faith. Let us hope for that justice which is invoked by all society and the decision of the civilized world.

"Our lot will be envied by the rest of the army—we are the nearest the theatre of war—we are the first to avenge the outrages of our country, and to ravish from the usurpers the object of their rapine.

"Large bodies of troops are on their march—they will soon be here to share our dangers and repulse the enemy.

"The veterans of the north have given proofs of their valor and constancy—they are accustomed to conquer this presumptuous race. I know your worth, and how dearly you love to serve your country. It is for this that I am pleased to command you and to lead you to the combat, in which your comrade and best friend will be proud to follow your example.

MARIANO ARISTA."

[From the Picayune.]

We have not a word by this arrival, as to the action of Congress upon the propositions submitted to it on the 21st July, in regard to the fifteen million loan. It is conjectured by some that the dilatoriness of Congress to accede to all the war demands of the Administration, led to the resignation of the Ministers.

The reiterated demands of Mexico upon Yucatan for troops, have received one uniform response—that if Mexico chose to engage in a war with the United States, she must bear the brunt of it; that Yucatan as a Department would not contribute any quota of troops; but that if any of her citizens chose to volunteer, they were at liberty to do so.

Taking all the above news into consideration, war does not appear to be so imminent as it looked some weeks since; but the internal affairs of Mexico, judging by the glimpses at which one paper affords, are in a most interesting and critical condition. We look for news from that country with unwearied anxiety.

Capt. Gomez reports the schooner Creole, from this port, to have arrived at Tampico on the 20th ult. The schr. Yucateco was lying at Tampico, to sail for New Orleans on or about the 25th ult.

In addition to the above from the New Or-

leans papers we find the following in the Mobile Herald & Tribune of the 3d inst:

LATE FROM ARANSAS BAY.

The Steamboat Creole, Capt. Heintz, arrived here this morning. In 52 hours from Aransas Bay—whither she transported the troops lately stationed at Pensacola. She left Aransas on Sunday evening, the 31st ult.

From the officers of the Creole and passengers who left Gen. Taylor's camp on Saturday evening last, we learn that up to the time of their departure nothing had been seen of the Mexican army, nor were any of its movements known. Several Mexican traders had arrived at Kenny's Ranch, near Corpus Christi, who brought various rumors, to the effect that Arista had entirely recovered from his late illness, and had taken up his line of march, with a considerable force, to attack Gen. Taylor. Other reports, again, represented Arista as still being at Matamoras, collecting his men together.

Good health prevails in Gen. Taylor's camp, and the soldiers are represented as being in a high state of discipline, and eager for an engagement with the Mexicans.

No war yet.—Yesterday's Southern mail brings us the New Orleans Couriers of the 4th inst.

Gen. Arista has issued another proclamation to his comrades—a most miserable tirade of bombast. The Courier, after publishing the proclamation, remarks:—"If General Arista fights no better than he writes, he will not very soon get to the Sabine, unless, per adventure, as a prisoner. It is plain there is nothing to be apprehended either from the spirit or resources of these Mexicans—and yet Arista is represented to be one of their best officers."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

This morning's papers contain news from Mexico of a late date, received by way of Pensacola, at which port the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, arrived on Saturday last from Vera Cruz. The news varies somewhat as given in different papers. The Bee, for example, says the Mexican Congress adjourned without making a formal declaration of war against this country. The other journals say the congress authorized the executive to issue a declaration of war—and they all agree in announcing a rumor that a large body of troops (15,000) were under orders to march towards Texas. The rumor is not credited by any of our contemporaries—or at least it is treated as one of those Mexican bravadoes to which we have been habituated during the last twelve years. In that period, if Mexico could effect any thing by big words and menaces, the poor republic of Texas would have been annihilated and struck from the face of physical nature by this time.—According to the same rumor the president of Mexico was also authorized to raise an army of 30,000 men. It is difficult to determine how this rumor originated.

There is a letter in the Jeffersonian, dated off the Navy Yard, Pensacola, August 30, said to be from an authentic source. It states that the Saratoga brings news that the Mexican Congress had authorized the executive to declare war, and to raise an army of 30,000 men, 15,000 of whom "had already left," the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Very like a whale! "Left?" Left where?

The letter in the Tropic, dated the morning after the arrival of the Saratoga, is totally silent about those warlike operations, and the writer of this letter is evidently one who is conversant with the affairs of the squadron at Pensacola. In addition to this, Gen. Gaines, as the Tropic states, had received at half past 8 last night, no authentic information of a declaration of war having been issued.

The Saratoga's voyage anchored at Vera Cruz nearly a week, and exchanged salutes with the fortifications of that place. This certainly is no indication of war. If indeed war had been declared, or was on the eve of being declared, it is probable some attempt would have been made to detain the Saratoga, instead of exchanging salutes with her.

The Saratoga confirms the report brought some days ago from Tampico by Capt. Gomez, that Herrera is elected President of Mexico. It is stated also that Almonte, lately Mexican minister to Washington, is appointed a member of the new cabinet.

Foreign News.

The royal steamer, Caledonia, arrived at Boston on the 3d inst. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., and brings advices to the day of her departure.

The news is not very important to most of our readers. We select, however, such items as we consider of interest.

There was a firmness in the cotton market; in some instances a slight improvement.

The stock of corn on hand from last year's crop is much greater than was supposed a month ago.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England is no less than £16,000,000, an unusually large quantity. On this account the bank refuses to purchase the Chinese instalment of \$2,000,000 in silver, and it will be publicly sold.

American stocks were improving. The London Money Market, however, was still affected by the weather.

The weather appeared more favorable for a good harvest.

Mr. McLane has delivered his credentials to the Queen, and Mr. Everett his letters of recall. The American ambassador was anxious to enter upon the object of his mission instantly, but as Lord Aberdeen had arranged to accompany the Queen to Germany, the commencement of negotiations was postponed.

The probability of a war between the United States and Mexico, had caused a decline of nearly 2 per cent in Mexican bonds.

Parliament was prorogued on the 9th of August, by the Queen in person. During its session, it sanctioned the construction of 2000 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and 560 miles in Ireland.—The capital authorized to be raised in shares for this purpose amounts to £31,680,000, exclusive of £6,800,000 required for the Irish lines, making in all £38,480,000.

Sir Robert Peel gave assurance that he contemplated no change in the principle of the existing corn laws.

Wilmer's News Letter, says:—"Ministers have acted with great vigor and promptitude in Ireland, by dismissing Mr.

Watson from the deputy-lieutenancy of a county, for attending an Orange meeting, and publicly recommending the re-establishment of a society under the ban of the law. They seemed determined to administer even-handed justice to Orangemen and Repealers. The great Orange meeting held at Enniskillen, on Tuesday, was a failure, and the Repeal agitation is falling away in interest and revenue. 10,000 persons were present.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of John J. Peavey, as Consul at Picot, in Nova Scotia, and of Abraham Morrell, as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

Indian Corn.—Mr. E. Escott has given notice, that early next session he will move a resolution that maize or Indian corn be imported into this country free of duty.

Important Debate in Parliament.—In the House of Commons, on the 6th ult., Lord Russell, (whig,) in reviewing the business of the session, said:—

"The Queen's speech at the commencement of the session, began with alluding to that which will hardly form any part of my present remarks—viz: the state of our foreign affairs. I am rejoiced to say that we are not now, as we were at the close of the last session, looking anxiously to the settlement of a rupture with France, which threatened a rupture of our amicable relations with that country. I am happy to find that our friendly relations with that country are close and unbroken, and that there is every prospect of a continuance of peace between these two great and enlightened countries. Sir, there is a question, however, upon which, though I cannot help adverting for a moment or two—I mean the question that is pending between this country and the United States of America. Without at all interfering with the discretion of the general government, or at all dictating to them any course which they may think fit to pursue, for the settlement of the question of the Oregon boundary, still, I venture to say, that the opinion which I gave to the house at another period of the session, with regard to the justice of our claim, is entirely unshaken by anything that I have heard or that I have read upon this subject. The right hon. gentleman on that occasion, said that the government of this country was prepared to maintain their rights. I do not propose now that I should ask for an explanation of the mode in which he proposes to maintain those rights. Regretting as I do the loss of that enlightened and distinguished man who is now the Minister of the United States in this country, I at the same time rejoice to see that a person who has been many years ago, and who made himself universally respected and esteemed in the society of this country, has been named to replace Mr. Everett, as Minister from the United States. I trust that by fairness and moderation, the discussion of the question between the two governments may, without any loss of our honor, and without any sacrifice of our essential interests, be brought to a friendly and amicable conclusion. With these few words, therefore, and I am glad that they should be so few, I leave the subject of our foreign policy."

In reply, Sir J. GRAHAM said:—"The noble lord following the course of the Queen's speech at the commencement of the session, had adverted first to questions of foreign policy, and next, to questions of domestic policy. With regard to the first branch of the subject—namely, our foreign relations, he was happy to be able to concur in everything that had fallen from the noble lord, who had congratulated the house and the country, that, whereas at the close of last session there was some fear of a passing misunderstanding with France, now, happily for the peace of Europe, for the peace of the world, and for the welfare of this country, as well as of France, there was a perfectly good understanding between these two great nations. He cordially agreed with the noble lord in the deep regret he expressed for the loss we were about to sustain in the departure of the able and excellent minister, Mr. Everett; but when the United States were represented by a gentleman so well known and so highly esteemed amongst us as the minister who had just arrived, he was quite convinced that while this country was engaged in the discussion of the question which was pending respecting the Oregon, the negotiations would be directed on both sides by a sincere desire to maintain relations of amity between the two countries."

The Meteor.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 6th inst., devotes a column to the description of an explosion of a meteor on the 1st inst. The following is an extract from friend Bayne's remarks on the subject:

"Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning last, many of our citizens were aroused from their slumbers, by the sound of explosion which shook the houses like an earthquake. Those who did not see the cause, at first took it to be a thunder storm, but that idea was dispelled on looking out upon a clear sky.

"Those who were out or up at the time, say that it was a large meteor, which rose apparently in the direction of sunrise, and spread with great velocity towards the west or south-west. It was thought to be about the size of a bushel measure when it rose, and rapidly increased or spread, as it approached. It appeared to be probably half way across the visible firmament, from the point of the horizon, whence it started, when it burst into fragments, and was seen no more. It was not more, if quite half a minute in sight; but during the time of its appearance, it illuminated the night equal to old Sol himself, but of rather a different kind of light. It was probably from one and a half to two minutes after the disappearance of the light, that the sound of the report reached the earth, which would make the meteor from 19 to 26 miles distant. The report followed the course of the meteor, commencing where it was first seen, and ending where the explosion took place. In its progress through the air, it made a hissing sound, like a rocket. Some think that it was as much as five minutes between the light and the report, but that must be a mistake.

"This rare occurrence has been the theme of much speculation, and the engrossing topic of conversation. A few remarks upon the supposed nature of mete-

ors, may be interesting at this time, to many, if not all of our readers.

"Meteor is from a Greek word, signifying 'in the air,' and is applied to all the phenomena which takes place in the air, as lightning, rainbows, aurora borealis, rain, dew, frost, clouds, mist, &c.; but in its more restricted sense, or in the common acceptance of the term, it means a luminous body, floating in, or flying through the air; as the shooting stars, or the ignes fatuus. But those of the larger kind, which travel with great velocity, and throw off with loud explosions, fragments that reach the earth, are called meteoric stones."

Showers of these stones have occurred in all parts of the world. In 1817, between the 2d and 3d of May, after the appearance of a great meteor at Gottenburg, a shower of fire was seen at Adensee. On the 15th of February, 1815, a mass which fell after the explosion of a great meteor, equal in size to a large cask.

"The Chinese and Japanese are said to have bestowed particular attention on the phenomena of the falling of meteoric stones, and are said to have a catalogue of these occurrences, extending back to the 7th century, before the Christian era."

THE OLD SOLDIER OF KENTUCKY.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We have read a noble letter from the gallant Richard M. Johnson, addressed to his friend in this city. We have been allowed to make an extract. It shows that the bosom of the old Hero still glows with the fire of true patriotism, and that if the necessities of the country call for it, he is ready at a moment's warning again to endure the hardships and dangers of the camp, to vindicate the rights and honor of the nation.—R. M. Johnson was never found wanting when the trumpet gave the signal of danger."

"After expressing his surprise that any respectable journal should have given credit to the spurious and absurd Figg correspondence respecting the death of Tecumseh, 'which carried upon its face falsehood and forgery,' the old soldier proceeds:

"I am just informed by rumors, and some paragraphs in the newspapers, that Mexico has declared war against the United States. I shall to-morrow inform the President that I am ready, if my services are wanted. I will not leave my retirement, unless some active employment can be given. If we confine ourselves to the defence of our own soil, including Texas, I shall not be needed. If we determine to carry the war into the domains of our enemy, then I may be useful, as all Kentucky is ready, and we can raise 10,000 volunteers or 5,000 as easy as any smaller number. In that event, I shall do my duty, and see that all around me shall do the same—and in case of a battle, we shall not be disturbed with the question, Who killed Tecumseh!"

"After a struggle of 50 years, I think experience has taught us to contend for principles, and measures growing out of those principles. Our watchword should be Union."

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder.

The Protective Tariff.

The very worst feature of a Protective Tariff—its monopoly character—is very clearly illustrated by the following article from the St. Albans (Vt.) Republican.—When, to the prime cost of any foreign article, we add the expenses of transportation and the duty—the revenue duty—there are but few articles, which we can produce at all, in which we may not carry on a successful competition with the foreigner. He will be content with smaller profits than would satisfy us. Ten per cent will do for him, while the competing American upon similar articles, at the same price, is reaping 20 or perhaps 30 per cent. The Whigs ask us to drive out this competition. Suppose it is done—do we see that reduction in the price of domestic fabrics, which we have a right to expect from increased sales? In no instance. So far from it, the manufacturers have the power to regulate sales and prices just as they please, which, of course, they exercise to their own advantage, and to the detriment of the consumer.

Here is the article; and as we insert it here, we cannot forbear to express our gratification on account of the first, last, and constant orthodoxy of the Republicans of New England upon the tariff question:—

A Fact for the Farmer.—The following statement was made to us a few days since, by one of our best farmers, who owns a large flock of sheep. Last season he took his second lot of wool to the manufacturing establishment at Burlington, and had it made into cloth for which he was offered, per yd.

It took 3 lbs. of wool for one yard.

At 30 cents, 90

He paid for manufacturing per yd. 75—1.65

Profit of the manufacturer per yard 1.35

He also informed us that his best quality of wool would make cloth worth five dollars per yard; that the wool and manufacturing would be two dollars per yard, leaving to the manufacturer \$3 profit on each yard. He carried his wool this season to the same manufacturers and endeavored to get it worked up on the same terms as last year, but they refused, offering him only 30 cts. per lb. for his wool, and would exchange for it cloth at their own price. This is the practical working of the whole protective tariff. It gives to the manufacturer the complete control of the market, the power to regulate sales and prices just as they please. This is the 'home market' protected by the whigs. Thousands and thousands of our farmers have been led to suppose that they were 'whigs' in the hope of securing a 'home market' for their produce. They must be aware of the fraud practiced upon them. In comparing the present prices of wool with those of domestic woolen goods, the gross inequality and partiality of whig protection will be fully illustrated.

Mr. Ed. Register, Academy of the Register, from this place a high fair to be institution be much able a stand of 57 men.

OVERLAND Revolution, train—U feet for

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For the Journal.  
Mr. Editor:—I have just seen an official Register of the officers and Cadets of the Military Academy, West Point. In looking over this Register, I find that the young gentlemen from this District, Mr. James Holmes, occupies a high standing in his class, and bids fair to become a distinguished graduate of that institution. The friends of Mr. Holmes must be much pleased that he occupies so respectable a standing as No. 4 in his class, composed of 57 members.  
Correspondence of the New York Sun.  
OVERLAND MAIL FROM THE PACIFIC.  
Revolution in Ecuador—Peru and Great Britain—U. S. Squadron in the Pacific—British fleet for Oregon—Affairs of Bahia, Oaxaca, July 4th, 1845.  
You will see by the annexed list that we have in port a formidable naval force of all nations. Our squadron will be increased in a short time, preparatory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on this side, should war be declared by Mexico, and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glorious little navy pants for an opportunity to show its power in defending the national honor, and if war comes, you may rest assured that the Star Spangled Banner will wave over every Mexican port and fortification on this side, within sixty days after we receive the declaration.  
Gen. Flores, late President of the Republic of the Equador, retired to Europe, having given way to a revolutionary movement but retaining all his military honors and emoluments.  
Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, has convened the general Congress, which is now in session, and it is understood that full satisfaction has been made to Admiral Seymour, for outrage committed upon British property by the revolutionary Peruvians lately in arms against Gen. Castilla.  
A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and sailors at Astoria, and from the language used by the officers of the British Squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be the object of this movement, and instructions to that effect are said to be in possession of the Admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the 1st of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers, and manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson Bay Company's people. Every blockade is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia.  
We have had intelligence from Tahiti to the 1st ult. The French retain the Islands, and there is not the most remote prospect that they will ever give them up. The loss to our whaling interest is very serious, as the French authorities prohibit traffic with the natives, and there is no other port containing supplies in that vicinity. An American merchant vessel has been despatched in the Frigate Island, with arms and ammunition on for the natives, to enable them to fortify themselves and maintain their independence against an expected attack from the French and English.  
The following vessels of war are now here, viz: frigate Savannah, Commodore John D. Sloat; ship of war Portsmouth, J. B. Montgomery, commander; sloop of war Levant, Hugh N. Page, commander; store ship Relief, Lieut. commanding R. G. Robb. The frigate Brandywine, sloop St. Louis, and brig Perry from China, have returned home. The terms from which their crews enlisted have expired, and in their stead we expect the Brazil squadron. Our vessels of war will remain here until the U. S. schooner Shark arrives from Panama, when the Commodore expects to receive information regarding Mexico and the U. S. We expect the Shark here in fifteen days. It is now 12 o'clock, and the vessels of war in port have just commenced firing the national salute; it is a glorious sight to see seven vessels of war all firing at the same time.  
"A Nation shall be born in a day."—This is the language of inspiration; and, whatever may be the particular event which was anticipated by the prophet, the prediction itself has been literally fulfilled in our own country. The nativity of the United States is familiar to every inhabitant of the territory as the memorable occurrence of the fourth of July, 1776; on that day a nation was born; fostered during the early struggles of its existence by the self-sacrificing and voluntary patriotism of an heroic band, and baptised, as it were, with the blood of martyrs in the cause of human liberty, that nation soon stood forth disenthralled from the fatal embrace of an unnatural parent, the young champion of freedom. Her career, from that day, has been onward, steadily progressing "through evil and through good report," sustained by the first principles from which she derived her existence, until she has attained an eminence second to none upon the habitable globe. And a glance into the future only puzzles the imagination to conceive the extent of magnitude and power which she is destined to acquire. Such is the character, in brief of this "nation, born in a day."  
"The United States in the phenomenon of the age; indeed, the whole history of our national career is a political anomaly, when viewed in comparison with the history of nations of ancient or of modern times, making acquisitions of glory and strength by every characteristic of our economy which least resembles those of others. The late events which have threatened to bring us into conflict with a neighboring country, in themselves peculiar to the benevolent and comprehensive purposes of those institutions which can exist only in active and practical effect, have elicited for the contemplation of the world, some very striking features of the American character, and brought into view the elements of an incalculable amount of physical energy. "War with Mexico!" The words went forth with electric effect, and throughout the land the ardor of a million hearts was stirred to action. Every State presents an army disposable at the will of the chief magistrate of the nation; every town a regiment, one of

more; each village and hamlet a little company, eager for the fray." The love of country under the bright auspices of freedom, seems quickened to a passion no less fervid than the love of life; and hallowed by a genial humanity, which prompts a welcome to the stranger from every land, inviting him to an equality in all the privileges and blessings of our civil policy, and a permanent and peaceful abode in our midst, the spirit of American patriotism has no likeness in any other part of the world. It is indigenous and peculiar to the soil; and any attempt to pervert its true principles, to change its nature, to restrict and confine its liberal spirit, is to violate and distort its natural beauty, disturb the harmony of its action, enervate its power, and deprive it of the main elements of perpetuity. It was the boast of a favorite poet, "slaves cannot breathe in England"; it should be our boast here, that none but Americans live with us; that the son of a foreign soil should have no cause to feel that he is a foreigner himself. Having made this abode with us, he should have every inducement to become united with us; and what must be the consequences? Why, an expected call "to arms," although the clarion has not sounded yet, brings forth ready for the field, side by side, our adopted brethren with the citizen by birth; and it is only in this harmony and closest sympathy of blended interests we can view the physical strength of the land. Thus united, thus compacted in a common brotherhood and political affinity, we have no foe to fear. And in a few years hence, with the advantages of natural position, we shall command a power equivalent to the "world in arms."—Bolt, Sun.  
A True Picture.—A young man who had formerly lived in New York, and who, by some good fortune or other during a short residence in Europe, had acquired a handsome fortune, on his return to that city thus describes what he calls the "codfish aristocracy" of Gotham. Although calculated expressly for the median of N. York, as the almanac makers say, the description will apply equally as well to other places:—  
"A source of great amusement to me on my return from Europe to New York, was the discovery of so many new senses, when I discovered so many wealthy men who compose the codfish aristocracy of New York, extending their hands to me and expressing their great delight at seeing me again, although before I left New York, those same nabobs would have looked down on me with disdain if I had presumed to have spoken with them. I really forgot, till they forced the truth upon my mind, that since I left them, I had accumulated a few more dirty dollars, and now, therefore, we were upon equal ground! Bait the money being the standard of merit, makes me sick, and the fawning, canting obsequiousness which I witnessed from many during my flying visits to America, made me despise the sycophants and almost make me wish I was not worth a shilling in the world. On the other hand, I met some good, honest friends in humble circumstances, who almost approached me with awe—and then again I felt ashamed of human nature. What a miserable pitiful and disgraceful state of society it is which elevates a booby or tyrant to its highest summit, provided he has more gold than others; while a good heart or a wise head is trampled in the dust, if the owner happens to be poor!"  
Burnt Ikhbar in Diarrhea.—It may be useful to know the value of burnt Ikhbar in diarrhea. It has been used with the same pleasing effects for more than twenty years. After one or two doses the pains quickly subside, and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it, is to burn Ikhbar powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it becomes then smother it in covered jar. It loses two thirds of its weight by incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no case has it failed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk and water.  
A Curious Dilemma.—The St. Augustine Herald of Tuesday last says:—"Nearly all the counties in the Eastern District of Florida are without jails, and are thus without the means of confining criminals. Last week a man was apprehended in Benton county on a charge of murder, and having no jail in that county, the committing magistrate sent him under safe conduct to the sheriff of St. John's county for safe-keeping. The Sheriff of St. John's was obliged to refuse entertainment to the prisoner because he had no jail. Well, what became of the prisoner? Why, his keeper said, we were commanded to deliver him to the sheriff of St. John's county, and that we have done. The Sheriff of St. John's said, I cannot receive your prisoner. The prisoner said, gentlemen, I'll just take a walk about town, and I shall be round for three or four days, and if you stand in need of me, I'll be forthcoming. This was considered fair, and that's the end of it for the present."  
The Biter Bitten.—Some one has told an anecdote something like this: A gambler challenged an old pilot on the Mississippi to play a game of loo. The old fellow was too much for him, and bled him to the tune of \$50 in short metre.  
"Now," said the blackleg, "I'll bet you \$50 against the \$50 you have just won, that I can turn up a Jack the first time trying."  
"Never mind," said the pilot, "let's have a hand at old sledge; you can easily get your change back at that."  
But so far from this, in a few hands the gambler was minus \$50 more; when he offered to bet \$100 that he could turn up Jack.  
"Very well, go ahead,"  
Over went the whole pack.  
"Well," said the gambler, "I reckon there is a Jack up."  
"Not that you know," said the pilot, "for while we were at old sledge, I stole all the Jacks."  
The blackleg had run against a snag, and he wasn't insured!  
A large majority of wines drank in this country are manufactured in New Jersey. The claret, particularly, is made by men who keep drying establishments, and who do not want to waste their indigo.  
"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?"  
"A clothes line, daddy."  
"How do you make that out?"  
"Because it stretches from pole to pole."  
Who was the first and greatest speculator in gold, for he got stuck in.

Postponing a Duel.—The New Haven Herald says that correspondence is now going on between two gentlemen of Boston, which began ten years ago with a challenge. Mr. A., a bachelor, challenged Mr. B., a married man with one child, who replied that the conditions were not equal, that he must necessarily put more at risk with his life than the other; and he declined. A year afterwards he received another challenge from Mr. A., who stated that he too had now a wife and a child, and he supposed therefore the objection of Mr. B. was no longer valid. Mr. B. replied that he had now two children, consequently the inequality still subsisted. The next year Mr. A. renewed his challenge, having now two children also, but his adversary had three. This matter when last heard from, was still going on, the numbers being six to seven, and the challenge yearly renewed.  
THE MARKETS.  
CHARLESTON MARKET—Sept. 6.  
BACON, 7 1/2 a 12 1/2  
COTTON—(Liv'pool class'n.)  
Inferior and Ordinary, 6 1/2 a 6 1/2  
Middling a middling fair, 7 1/2 a 7 1/2  
Fair a fully fair, 7 1/2 a 8  
Choice, — a —  
GRAIN, Corn, 54 a 60  
Oats, Maryland, 38 a 40  
" Virginia, — a —  
Peas, — a 9 1/2  
LARD, 9 a 9 1/2  
NAVAL STORES—  
Tar, Wilmington, 1 25 a 1 50  
Turpentine, soft, — a —  
Rosin, — a —  
Spirits Turpentine, 45 a 48  
Varnish, 23 a 25  
RICE—  
Ordinary fair, 3 50 a 3 87 1/2  
Good and prime, 4 00 a —  
Choice, — a —  
Cotton.—The Upland market throughout the week just closed, if it can be said to have been a market, has been in a state of almost perfect stagnation, as the transactions do not exceed the sale of 261 bales, taken at about the current quotations given in our report of the 1st inst., to which we would still refer for a fair criterion of the value of the article. The receipts of the week are 594 bales, of which 180 bales are of the new crop, and the sales in the same time are as follows: 3 bales at 65; 69 at 64; 84 at 62; 2 at 72; 23 at 73; 7 1/2 at 74; 1 at 75; and 87 bales at 80, among which 124 are new, and brought prices ranging from 7 1/2 a 8 per pound, 97 bales having brought the latter price. A few bales of white Sea Island sold at 17 and 20c, and upwards of 40 bales stained do, were taken at prices ranging from 8 to 15c per lb.  
Rice.—The Rice market has been rather quiet since the date of our previous publication, as purchasers have taken out 600 tierces; former prices, however, have been fully sustained, and we with confidence refer to our quotations for the state of the market. The receipts are 1223 tierces, and the sales as follows:—49 tierces at 3 13-16; 151 at 3 1/2; 49 at 3 15-16; and 231 tierces at \$4 00 per 100 pounds.  
Rough Rice.—About 1500 bushels have been received since our last and sent to mill.  
Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week have been 9000 bushels North Carolina, and 1000 bushels white Virginia flint, which, with some 4000 bushels North Carolina, held over from the previous week, have been taken by dealers at prices ranging from 63 to 58c, per bushel. We would refer to our quotations for the state of the market for this article. Some 2200 bushels Maryland Oats brought 38c, per bushel. There have been no arrivals of Hay or Peas this week, and our quotations are nominal.  
Extracts Courier Press Current.  
FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept. 6.  
But little produce offering. We notice sales of best cotton at 63 cts. Flour \$4 75, \$5, and \$5 25. Bacon 81 cts. Whiskey 40 cts. Wheat 80 cts. Our corrected price current will indicate the market in other articles. Coffee and sugar have materially advanced in New York. Cotton remains stationary, awaiting advices from England and from the south. North Carolina cotton brings from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c.—Carolinian.  
NEW YORK MARKET—Sept. 6.  
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft \$2 75 a 2 8 1/2  
Washington and Newbern, 2 75 a —  
Rosin, 57 a 70  
Spirits Turpentine, gall. 40 1/2 a 43  
Tar, 2 25 a —  
Rice, 4 37 1/2 a 5 25  
Cotton 6 a 10  
Cotton.—By the Caledonia, we have advices from Liverpool to 18th, and from Havre to 16th ult. At Liverpool, there was a steady, good demand, and prices of fair were quoted 4d. per lb. higher; all other grades, however, were without improvement. The sales for the week ended 8th ult, were 36,960 bales—15th, 41,990, including 9890 Upland, at 3 1/2 a 5 1/2; 19,480 Orleans, 3 1/2 a 7 1/2; fair, 5d.; and 7890 Alabama, &c. 3 1/2 a 6 1/2, fair, 4 1/2. The sales on the 16th were 6000, and Monday, 18th, 4000 bales—market quiet. Stock 1,036,000 bales, against 984,000 last year. At Havre, during the two weeks ended 15th, 11,120 bales were sold with an inactive market, without change in prices. Stock 71,000 bales. Since the reception of the above accounts from abroad, the market has assumed more firmness, and although the sales have not been large, yet the feeling has been good, and if anything, prices are a shade higher. There is also a better selection now offered to buyers, more parcels having been placed on the market. The sales are 2400 bales. Naval Stores.—The advices from Liverpool are again unfavorable for Turpentine, and no transactions have taken place since their receipt. We have only to notice sales of Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at former rates.  
Rice.—The advices by the steamer from England, with those from the south, caused an animated demand yesterday morning, since which, about 1000 tics, have changed hands, from \$4 for common, to \$5 for good, cash. Holders have since advanced their prices 1 1/2 a 2 1/2 cts., per 100 lbs.; and for many parcels, no rate at present will be named, anticipating a further rise in the market. We quote ordinary fair, \$4 3 1/2 a \$4 50, and good to prime, \$5 a \$5 25.  
LONDON, August 18, 1845.  
Turpentine—Worth 8s. 3d., and perhaps 8s. 6d. for new.  
TO PRINTERS.  
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.  
THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.  
The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep corners, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.  
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.  
N. B. A Machine is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.  
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above type as months insertion in their papers, and send their bills containing the number of subscribers, to COOKCROFT & OVEREND, 65 Ann Street, 62 Ann Street, September 12, 1845.

MARRIED.  
In this town, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Esq. Governor Edward B. Dudley, to Mrs. Jane Cowan.  
At Wrightsville Sound, on the 4th, Mr. William Connaway, to Miss Lavinia Flannagan. The parties forthwith adjourned to the Banks to pass the honey moon, and enjoy the fishing season.  
DIED.  
In this town, on the 9th inst., after a protracted illness of more than a year, Miss Martha J. Owen, eldest daughter of Genl James Owen, aged 83 years.  
It is due to the memory of the deceased to say, that few have discharged the relative duties of life with such entire satisfaction, or have so universally secured the warm regard and affectionate confidence of a large number of endeared friends. To the domestic circle, of which she was the presiding angel, and upon whose counsel its members leaned with all the simplicity and affection of children, her loss is irreparable. By the Presbyterian Church, of which she has from early life, been a consistent and active member, her death will be deeply felt. And over her grave many a tear will be shed by others, besides those of her own church, long after the green sod shall have grown upon it.  
The hope that sustained her in life, formed the rock of her strength in the last trying hour. During her protracted and painful illness, not a murmur was known to have escaped her lips. She trusted in the merits of Jesus alone, for acceptance; and confidently leaning upon the bosom of the beloved, she "laid her life out sweetly there."  
So fades a summer cloud away.  
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;  
So gently shuts the eye of day,  
So dies a wave along the shore. Com.  
(Communicated).  
Death, in whatever form he makes his appearance—whether he strikes the young or the old—the rich or the poor—is an appalling visitor to the human family. But there are times and circumstances, when his stroke is more severely felt than at others, and when, were it not that the sweet precepts of our holy faith teaches us, that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," poor, weak, human nature would be inclined to question the justice of the great ruler. A case, illustrative of this, has just occurred in our midst. Louis Highsmith, Esq., a man loved and respected by all who knew him, was but a few days ago, the delecting father of a young and promising family—to-day, the children of his love lie entombed in the silent grave. In one short week, his three boys; John Edmund, aged 8 years—David, aged 5, and Richard Morgan, aged 3 years—all that Heaven had blessed him with—were cut off by the ruthless hand of death. Like the early flowers of spring, whose delicate foliage is nipped by an autumn frost, those sweet flowers of human hope, and human affections, have been all, swept away by the hand of death.  
The sympathy which this melancholy stroke of Providence has excited in our community, is deep indeed. May Heaven comfort the distressed father and mother, and enable them to bear this dispensation of Providence, with Christian fortitude and meekness.—Upper Black River, N. H., Sept. 3.  
At his residence in this county, on the 30th ult., Robert Henry, Esq.,  
Mr. Henry, while in life, won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and will be lamented most by those who knew him best. As a husband, friend and father, he was kind, social, and humane, as a christian consistent and exemplary, as a neighbor obliging and charitable. He has left a wife and seven children, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn the irreparable loss.—Communicated.  
In this county, on the 7th inst., Aaron D. Alexander, son of Chas H. and Sarah Alexander, aged 4 years 7 months and 25 days.—The N. Y. Herald, and Vicksburg (Miss.) Expressor will please copy.—Com.  
At his residence in Duplin county, on the 6th inst. of congestive fever, Jeremiah Southerland, aged about 65 years.  
He has left behind him, a wife and eight children to lament his loss, and with them, a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who feel deprived of the usefulness of a kind friend and neighbor.  
Communicated.  
MARRIED.  
PORT OF WILMINGTON.  
ARRIVED.  
Sept 5—brig Kimball, Paul, Savannah, to Russell & Gamwell.  
6—sch Francis, Soule, New York, to Brown & DeRoset.  
7—sch Marion, Morse, Waccamaw, turpentine, to G W Davis.  
8—sch L P Smith, Lee, New York, to R W Brown.  
sch Sarah Ann, Gore, Charlotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.  
sch Patton, Payne, Middleton, N. C. corn, to W Cooke.  
7—brig Cecilia, Crocker, St. Thomas, in ballast, to Barry & Bryant. On the 26th August, the C passed brig Constitution, off Baltimore, steering south, in sail.  
10—At Smithville, schr Larch, Robinson, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.  
brig Georgianna, Currier, New York, to G W Davis.  
schr Margaret Jane, Simpson, Washington, N. C. 23 days, to John Hall.  
CLEARED.  
Sept 8—brig Genius, DeWolfe, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.  
9—sch A F Thern, Porter, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.  
schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.  
schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Charlotte, by G W Davis.  
schr Marion, Morse, Newbern, by G W Davis.  
10—brig Kimball, Paul, Boston, by Russell & Gamwell.  
schr J D Jones, Cole, New York, by R W Brown.  
schr Regulus, Murch, New York, by R W Brown.  
WANTED TO HIRE, five likely boys.  
Apply to J. S. RICHARDS, Water st. Sept 12, 1845.  
PROSPECTUS  
For the publication of a splendid Full Length Mezzotint Engraving of  
WASHINGTON,  
FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE BY COL. J. TRUMBULL, (his aid de camp).  
Now in the possession of Yale College, N. Haven.  
THIS picture, representing Gen. Washington on the battle field at Trenton, was painted in the year 1793, for the city of Charleston, and the inhabitants of that place preferring to have a view of their own city in the background, Col. Trumbull painted another according to their request, (which is now in the City Hall). The original picture was purchased by the Cincinnati Society of Connecticut, who afterwards presented it to Yale College.  
It is considered by judges, a Gem of American Art, and is one of the best likenesses of the incomparable patriot in existence, and the only picture representing him in the prime of life.  
The Engraving will be 35 by 18 inches, and finished in the highest style of Mezzotint, by W. Warner, Esq., and printed on the finest quality of paper. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of October next.  
Price \$2 per copy for prints.—For proofs \$5.  
JOHN DAINY, 44 Wall street.  
SAM'L TILLER, 20 Courtland street.  
The impressions will be sold by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st. Sept 12, 1845.

CAROLINA HOTEL.  
Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleaned by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its locality, makes it a very desirable house for the stranger, whether on pleasure or business.  
He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.  
The BAR will be supplied with the best of WINES and LIQUORS.  
JOHN CHRISTIAN.  
N. B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October.  
J. C. September 12, 1845. 52-4f  
Just Received  
Per schooner L. P. Smith.  
2 HHDS. prime Porto Rico Sugar,  
5 boxes Hydraulic Pressed Candles, 6s,  
5 do do do do do 8s,  
3 do Spermin, do do 6s,  
2 do Imitation Spermin, 6s,  
5 do Ground Pepper, 1st quality,  
8 do Pimento, 5 kegs Ginger,  
5 do Mustard, 10 do Lard,  
12 do Cheese,  
20 half bbls. superfine Flour,  
5 bbls. Whiskey, 3 bbls. Cider Brandy,  
2 do Rose Gin, 2 do Holland Gin.  
ALSO IN STORE.  
20 bags prime Rio Coffee, 10,000 Segars,  
40 boxes Chewing Tobacco,  
40 kegs Lard, assorted, Soap, Candles, &c.  
For sale low, for cash or approved paper, by  
J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.  
Sept 12, 1845.  
JOHN HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIP AGENT.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
J. H. would suggest that masters of vessels visiting this port should not be influenced by any representations of the Pilots of the Cape Fear River and Bars, may make as to a consignee, as they are prejudiced against all the shipping merchants of the place, with one or two exceptions, for trying to reduce the high rates of pilotage.  
Sept 12, 1845. 52-4t  
Chronicle copy.  
Medical Institution of Yale COLLEGE.  
THE Lecture Term for 1845-6, will commence on Thursday, October 23, and continue sixteen weeks.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy—by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D.  
Theory and Practice of Physic—by ELI IVEY, M. D.  
Principles and Practice of Surgery—by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.  
Obstetrics—by TIMOTHY BEERS, M. D.  
Anatomy and Physiology—by CHARLES HOOKER, M. D.  
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—by HENRY BENSON, M. D.  
Lecture Fee, \$69 50; Contingent Bill, \$2 50; Matriculation Fee, \$5; Graduation Fee, \$15.  
CHAS. HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.  
New Haven, Sept 12, 1845. 52-1t  
Commissary Sale at Smithville.  
RANKIN & MARTIN, Auctioneers.  
WILL be sold at Fort Johnson, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
5 bbls. Mess Pork. 3 boxes Soap, 50 do superfine canal Flour, 3 boxes Candles, 1 bbl. salt, 1 bbl. Vinegar, &c.  
By order of E. MONEGHAN, Serg't of Ordnance, and ag't of Com. Sept 12, 1845. 52-2t  
Quarter Master's Sale, AT SMITHVILLE.  
WILL be sold at Fort Johnson, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
2 FINE HORSES.  
By order of E. MONEGHAN, Serg't of Ordnance, and ag't of Qr. Master. RANKIN & MARTIN, Auctioneers. Sept 12, 1845. 52-2t  
Temperance Notices.  
THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.  
The WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.  
THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 51-12m  
TO RENT.  
THE Hotel at present occupied by Mr. James Pettoway. Also, the Stores underneath, and Bake-shop. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
SARAH S. EDENS. September 5, 1845. 51-3t  
Fever and Ague!! 1000's! and 10,000's!!  
ARE now suffering under that DANGEROUS, FEVER and AGUE, or Bilious Intermittent Fever!  
"ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," is universally acknowledged, by the disinterested, to be the GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY—the only WARRANTED, SAFE, SURE, and RADICAL CURE—that never has failed, when properly used, to eradicate the disease, and also its immediate causes—restoring the natural feelings and elasticity of the constitution in a manner that nothing else will.  
Therefore, procure at once this long-tried, old favorite, and sterling remedy, now called Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture—protected against counterfeits, by the WRITTEN SIGNATURE of the original inventor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle—and which may, for a certainty, be obtained genuine in Wilmington, of Wm. S. H. W. Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., No. 28, N. 2d st., Phil. September 5, 1845. 51-6t  
FOR SALE.  
At No. 4 Water-street, North of Market Dock.  
60 HHDS. Martineque MOLASSES.  
34 bags Cuba COFFEE.  
20 Bags St. Domingo do.  
500 lbs. N. C. BACON HAMS.  
15 Bbls. New YORK  
30 lbs. New YORK HAY.  
Good Quality Requested,  
3 bbls. St. Louis SUGAR.  
29 where St. Louis SUGAR.  
In the order of their customers, Sept 12, 1845.

WILMINGTON MARKET.  
WHOLESALE PRICES—Sept. 11, 1845.  
Bacon—Hams, 10 a 10 1/2  
Middlings, 8 1/2 a 9  
Shoulders, 7 1/2 a 8  
Western, 7 1/2 a 8  
BEEF, 16 a 16 1/2  
BUTTER, 6 00 a 6 00  
BEER, bbl. mess, 4 50 a 5 50  
prime, 4 50 a 5 50  
CORN, 65 a 65 1/2  
Meal, 5 a 5 1/2  
COFFEE, 3 a 3 1/2  
COTTON, 10 a 10 1/2  
CANDLES, tallow, 30 a 30 1/2  
sperm, 30 a 30 1/2  
FRATHERS, 5 00 a 6 00  
FLOUR, 60 a 65  
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 4 75 a 5 50  
IRON, 8 1/2 a 9  
LARD, 9 a 9 1/2  
Western, 6 a 6 1/2  
Lard, Thomstown, 1 00 a 1 1 1/2  
LUMBER—Steam mill.  
W. boards, plank & scant. 12 00 a 13 00  
Quarter flooring, 15 00 a 16 00  
Bill lumber extra prices.  
River, Flooring boards, 12 00 a 13 00  
wide, do, 6 50 a 7 00  
Scantling, 5 00 a 6 00  
Timber, 5 00 a 6 00  
MOLASSES, 25 a 31  
MACONNEL, No 1 retail, 14 a 20 00  
2, " 12 a 20 00  
3, " 10 a 7 00  
NAILS, 5 a 5 1/2  
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 2 40 a 2 45  
Virgin dip, 0 00 a 2 47  
hard, 1 15 a 1 20  
Tar, 1 60 a 0 00  
Pitch, 80 a 1 00  
Rosin No. 1, 1 50 a 1 00  
" 2, 90 a 1 00  
" 3, 85 a 40  
Sp. Turp. 35 a 85  
Oil, Sperm, 90 a 95  
PRASE, Ground, 70 a 75  
Black eye, 70 a 75  
COW, 14 00 a 15 00  
PORK, fresh, 4 1/2 a 5  
RICE, rough, 3 50 a 3 75  
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 22 a 00  
Liverpool, sack, 1 a 1 1/2  
SOAP, 4 a 6  
SHINGLES, country, 2 37 1/2 a 4 00  
contract, 3 50 a 4 00  
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 32  
Gin, 30 a 35  
Whiskey, 25 a 27  
STEEL, 12 1/2 a 25  
STAVES, W. O. Hhd, rough, 12 00 a 15 00  
dressed, 20 00  
R. O. Hhd, rough, 9 00 a 12 00  
dressed, 10 00 a 11 00  
SUGAR, West India, 74 a 8  
New Orleans, 6 a 6  
loaf, 10 a 15  
TALLOW, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2  
TOBACCO, leaf, none a  
VANISH, 20 a 22  
WINES, Madeira, 70 a 3 00  
Port, 2 25  
Malaga, 40 a 50  
WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 11.  
NAVAL STORES.—The market does not appear to have been affected, for the worse on account of the unfavorable advices from Europe, for the first part of the week—to-day, however, it has a downward tendency, from yesterday's sales. We quote at \$2 40 a \$2 50. There is no difference now as to Virgin and Yellow. Tar, last sales, \$1 60, and in demand.  
LUMBER.—Flooring boards, quartered, continues at \$13 00, for a good quality. Wide, \$6 50, Scantling \$5 00.  
TIMBER.—Has ranged a shade higher since our last report. We advance our figures \$5 50 a \$6 75.  
RICE.—None in market. Last sales \$3 00 1/2 a \$4 00.  
CORN.—About 2,000 bushels have arrived since our last report, and is selling at 50 to 55c, afloat. No other change to notice.  
RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.  
Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl.  
Rice, 12 1/2 cts per hundred  
Cotton, \$1 per bale.  
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.  
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.  
Lumber, \$6 a \$6 60 per m.  
BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.  
Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem  
" " New York, 1/2 " "  
" " Boston, 1/2 " "  
20 BAGS Ashton's brand Liverpool SALT For sale by WM. COOKE.  
LIFE INSURANCE.  
New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845  
Clothing.  
3 CASES Plantation Clothing,  
2 " sundry Fall Clothing,  
A small assortment of Summer Clothing,  
2 cases gentlemen's sewed Boots,  
24 pairs ladies Slippers,  
1 bale Brown Cotton. For sale by Aug. 15, '45. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.  
LIST OF BLANKS ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.  
County and Sup. Court Writs do do Subpoenas do do Fi. Fas. County Court Scire Facias Apprentices Indentures Letters of Administrators Juror's Tickets Peace warrants Constable's bonds Notes of hand Checks, Cape Fear Bank do Branch Bank do State Notes, negotiable at bank Ca. Bonds Inspector's Certificates Bills Sale, Negro Certificates of Justices attending Court Shipping Papers Bills Lading (letter) Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE  
CORN.  
1000 Bushels prime white Hyde corn by and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgewood county CORN, just arrived, in store, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't. August 29th, 1845.  
10 BBLs.



# NELL GWYN.

Written after viewing a portrait supposed to be of this celebrated beauty, at Leeds, England.

Beautiful and radiant girl!  
We have heard of teeth of pearl—  
Lips of coral, cheeks of rose;  
Necks and brows like drifted snows—  
Eyes—as diamonds sparkling bright,  
Or the stars of summer's night—  
And expression, grace and soul  
Softly tempering down the whole;  
But a form so near divine,  
With a face so fair as thine,  
And so sunny-bright a brow—  
Never met my gaze till now!  
Thou wert Venus' sister-twin  
If this shade be thine, Nell Gwyn.

Cast that carcanet away!  
Thou hast need of no display—  
Gems, however, are to deck  
Such an alabaster neck!  
Can the brilliant's lustre vie  
With the glories of thine eye?  
Or the ruby's red compare  
With the lips breathing there?  
Can they add a richer glow  
To thy beautiful brow—  
To thy beautiful brow—  
Though thou hearst the name of one  
Whom 'twas virtue once to shun,  
It were, sure, to taste a sin  
Now to pass thee by, Nell Gwyn.

But they've wrong'd thee,—and I swear  
By thy brow so dazzling fair—  
By the light subdued that flashes  
From thy drooping lids' silk lashes—  
By thy deep blue eyes beneath them—  
By the clustering curls that wreath them—  
By thy softly blessing cheek—  
By those lips that more than speak—  
By that stately, swan-like neck—  
Glossy white without a speck—  
By thy slender fingers fair—  
Modest mien,—and graceful air—  
'Twas a burning shame, and sin,  
Sweet, to christen thee Nell Gwyn.

Wreath for aye thy snowy arms,  
Thine are, sure, no wanton's charms!  
Like the Fawn's—as bright and shy—  
Beams thy dark, retiring eye;  
No bold invitations given  
From the depths of that blue heaven;  
Nor one glance of lightness hid  
Nearth its pale declining lid.  
No I'll not believe thy name  
Can be aught allied to shame!  
I've let them call thee what they will,  
I've sworn, and I'll maintain it still  
(Spite of tradition's idle din)  
Thou art not—can't be—Nell Gwyn.

# FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS.

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,  
75 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 12x16,  
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,  
12 lbs Oil,  
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,  
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,  
7 doz. Salol Oil,  
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article),  
6 doz. Trusses, including Chasles, Ivory pad,  
Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)  
Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMurdo's, Elix-  
ir of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron,  
Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's  
fluid Magnesia, Elixirum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils,  
Cubebae and Copaiba, Granville's Lotions, Wood's  
Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for  
children), French Mustard, &c., with the follow-  
ing PATENT MEDICINES:  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Sy-  
rup of Do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's  
Phenix Bitters, Jayne's Expectant and Hair  
Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Falmstock's Ver-  
mifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Ches-  
man's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's  
Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's,  
Moffat's and Brandt's Pills, &c., &c.  
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will  
be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable re-  
duction on customary prices.  
Physicians and Merchants will find it to their  
interest to call before going further.  
All articles warranted genuine or returned.  
July 18th, 1845. 44

# Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,  
A LOT of the best Swedish Leeches,  
A 80 kegs superior White Lead,  
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,  
Indian and Swain's Panacea and Cheeseman's  
Balm,  
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's  
Pills,  
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.  
The subscriber has been appointed Agent for  
the sale of Dr. Gibson B. Smith's Whooping Cough  
Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He  
has also obtained the general agency for the sale of  
Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article  
can only be had here, as there is no other Agent  
in this state. Country Merchants supplied at  
Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving  
additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now  
as full and complete an assortment as can be  
found at any other house in the state, which will  
be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at  
the lowest prices and on liberal credit.  
Best Havanna Segars, at wholesale or retail.  
July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

# CHARLES BARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Is grateful to the citizens of Wilmington  
for their liberal patronage, and anxious to  
merit a continuance of the same, has added to his  
stock, a large lot of well assorted reasonable

# CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadel-  
phia, together with a general assortment  
of superfine new style

# FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND  
FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road,  
making his stock altogether the most complete that  
has ever been offered in this market.  
Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are re-  
spectfully requested to examine the article else-  
where, before calling on me, and unless I can offer  
them Goods on better terms than any of my com-  
petitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.  
CHARLES BARR.  
May 30, 1845. 37

# CLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

100 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hds.  
Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For  
sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
April 16, 1845. 39

# Molasses.

60 HDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and  
for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.

# Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the  
last will and testament of the late Robert H.  
Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms,  
the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road  
over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town  
of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.  
The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88,  
lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which  
the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots  
measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200  
feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one  
of the most eligible building sites in the town of  
Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, imme-  
diately North of the Alley on the Northern side  
of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on  
Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.  
The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town  
of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Polly,  
containing about 50 acres; and from its extended  
front on the River, its proximity to the town, and  
the general formation of the ground, presents ex-  
traordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to  
be used for manufacturing purposes.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintack, lying on  
the North side of the North-western branch of the  
Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town  
of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres,  
including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and  
Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wil-  
mington by land,) on the North side of the North-  
eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and to-  
gether, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These  
tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary im-  
provements have been erected on them. The soil  
is of superior quality, facilities for reaching mar-  
ket are furnished by both the River and Rail Road,  
and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which  
is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and  
including the Race Course, three miles East of Wil-  
mington.  
Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate,  
in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge  
tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's  
Creek, together with the Bridge over said creek,  
and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale,  
and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be  
sold at public Vendue during the week of Decem-  
ber Term of New Hanover County Court.  
A credit of one and two years will be given.  
The purchasers will be required to give notes with  
good and sufficient security, to be approved of at  
Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days, and  
the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of  
the credits as above, they will then be collected  
by instalments, according to the usage and re-  
quirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make  
any contracts, and he will give any information  
which may be desired, in reference to the above  
described property.

J. T. COWAN, Ex'or.  
June 20, 1845. 40f

# CORNER FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I of-  
fer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound,  
(called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wil-  
mington; containing four hundred acres, of which  
about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the  
balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility,  
are equal, if not superior to any lands on the  
Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and  
Ground Peas. The improvements on this place  
are nearly all new, the dwelling House having re-  
cently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn  
Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out-  
buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a  
high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet  
in front, and as regards beauty, health, and con-  
venience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not sur-  
passed by any other residence on the coast. Fur-  
ther description would be unnecessary as it is pre-  
sumed that those wishing to purchase would first  
view the premises. I am determined on selling,  
and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.  
Nov. 1, 1844. 74f

# Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers  
for sale the valuable plantation on which  
he now resides. The plantation is sit-  
uated on the west side of the N. E. R. R.,  
about one mile below South Washington, and  
contains about 650 acres. It contains both Tur-  
pentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling  
house, and all necessary out-houses on the place.  
This tract of land lies between the rail road and the  
river, and its farthest point is not more than two  
and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.  
South Washington, New Han- } 42-2m  
over co., N. C., July 4, '45.

# DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,  
and Member of the American Society of Dental  
Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.  
Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and  
upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in  
all cases where it is applicable.  
Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of  
Front and Market streets, up stairs.  
(REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.)  
March 1, 1844 84f

# Daniel Cromley, BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that he has made arrangements to man-  
ufacture work entirely adopted to the present times,  
for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS  
made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.  
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow  
none to compete with him in any particular. The  
work made shall give entire satisfaction.  
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the dif-  
ferent kinds of work to all who will favor him with  
a call. (Oct. 4th, 1844. 8-ly  
Chronicle will please copy.

# CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
has on hand a large and  
general assortment of  
CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture,  
which he offers for sale  
on the most reasonable  
terms. Among which may be found,  
Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies,  
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.  
All orders in the above line thankfully received  
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short  
notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to man-  
ufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES,  
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS,  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

# CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh  
article, just received and for sale by  
April 23, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

# SHEA'S BOOK-KEEPING.

This admir-  
able system of Book-keeping can be purchased  
at the Wilmington Book Store.  
M2, 1845. [39f] ALONZO WARD.

# BLANK WARRANTS.

for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

# HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been  
so successful in compounding a medicine,  
which has done so much to relieve the human  
family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the  
invalid to health and comfort, as the Inventor and  
Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family  
medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized  
by the Profession and others, both in this country  
and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great  
an effort in the short space of six or seven years,  
to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting  
up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individ-  
uals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as  
much of the name of the original preparation, as  
will screen them from the lash of the law, and one  
of the impostors who puts out the common par-  
agoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild  
Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the pub-  
lic against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing  
so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors  
And purchase none but the original and only  
genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is  
the only one compounded by a regular Physician,  
and arose from many years' close attention to the  
practice of the profession, and which led to this  
great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands  
of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success  
of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,  
for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds,  
spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in  
the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice,  
palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side  
or breast, broken constitution from various causes,  
the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whoop-  
ing cough, &c., were declared to the world years  
before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came  
out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as  
to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in  
Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only  
by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed  
to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a.

The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild  
Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are  
obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make  
their own out of it. The genuine article is put up  
in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue  
wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's  
signature attached. To get the genuine in Wil-  
mington, you must go to the only appointed agent,  
WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that  
it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing  
such miraculous cures of diseases which have baff-  
led the skill of the profession and set at defiance  
the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which  
are daily purged through the organs of the press.  
Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Sy-  
rup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.  
April 11th, 1845.

# Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH  
CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent,  
to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now  
in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into  
meal, for HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c., there-  
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is  
an important item with planters. The machinery  
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,  
and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It  
will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense  
of 50 cents every five years. To enable the com-  
mon Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, re-  
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can  
also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Ma-  
chines, Gins, or any given power known. The  
same Mill will grind one bushel of Corn Meal  
by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be  
changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding  
Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn  
alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most  
practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its  
effects, producing founders, cholics and various  
other maladies which are incident to stock. Grind-  
ing cobs with the Corn, makes a feed congenial  
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the  
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed  
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of  
distension (so necessary to the proper health of an-  
imals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient  
bulk to produce distension before the anima be-  
comes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pro-  
duce the necessary distension, without any danger  
of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob  
meal improved by scalding, and still more by  
boiling, and yet more by a post fermentation.  
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs.  
But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food,  
consequently they will require it dry or partially  
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,  
when fed with unground food, void much in an  
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-  
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.  
(The undersigned can be addressed at Ral-  
eigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually  
and with despatch by himself for Agent.

W. F. COLLINS.  
26-ly.

# CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have  
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and  
Shuck, I consented that he should so do an ex-  
periment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn  
in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;  
and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that  
it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as  
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels  
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem  
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the  
right to use it, as it will afford me as speedy way of  
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much there-  
by. WM. BOYLAN.  
March 14, 1845.—[26-ly

# Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds  
and qualities, in boxes of  
100, 125, 250 and 500.  
2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
June 27, 1845. 41

# THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM- PANY, OF NEW YORK.

This Institu-  
tion, during the month of June, issued ninety new  
Policies, viz:  
To Merchants and 31  
To Clergymen 7  
To Traders 31  
To Physicians 3  
To Clerks 10  
To Lawyers 4  
To Agents 4  
To Mechanics 6  
To Brokers 3  
To Artists 2  
To Manufacturers 2  
To Supercargo 1  
To Bookellers and 2  
To Pres't of a Bank 1  
To Publishers 2  
To Cash' of a Bank 1  
To Iron Masters 1  
To Gentlemen 2  
To Dentist 1  
To Ladies 6  
To Teachers 1  
To Grocers 2  
Lives Insured 90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February,  
and at this date.  
No. of Pol. Gr. Rec'd. Loss & R. Amt. In.  
January 31st \$106,887 \$124,687 \$27,414 \$97,272  
June 30th 1613 191,997 38,315 153,682

In. since 1st Feb. \$127 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313

W. M. ROBINSON, President.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company  
in this town, will receive and transmit applica-  
tions.  
JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
July 18, 1845.

# INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

IN THE "ETNA INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOW-  
ARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New  
York, long established and approved Compa-  
nies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.  
July 11, 1845. 43-4f

# THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken an As- signment from John Hall, of all his prop- erty, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accompani- ment paper of the said John Hall, should ap- ply the balance of monies on hand to the pay- ment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concern- ed to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, Assignee.  
June 27th, 1845. 41-4f

# All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby not-  
ified to settle with the subscriber immedi-  
ately, or the claims against them will be put in  
suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,  
June 27th, 1845. 41-4f Assignee.

# TO THE PUBLIC.

JONES, recently died in the Parish of Ther-  
ville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in  
that State. He left considerable property, and  
the object of this publication is to ascertain who  
are entitled to the succession fund: who are his  
heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native  
of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from  
this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents,  
and brothers and sisters. He died at an ad-  
vanced age, and of course must have been a long  
while absent from this place. This is a matter of  
importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones,  
as he left considerable property. Those who may  
possess any information on the subject will please  
call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.  
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-4f

# Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY  
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of inform-  
ing the citizens of Wilmington and the  
State of North Carolina, that it is four months  
since he has established himself in Wilmington  
in the above line of business—of which, I offer  
to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at  
ten per cent. lower than the New York market,  
and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as  
can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

# Pastries, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest  
notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen,  
made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever  
offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all  
kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand,  
Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly at-  
tended to and carefully packed.  
M. LUCIANI.

# To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington,  
and its vicinity, I return my most sincere  
thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on  
me since my residence amongst them and hope,  
by strict attention to business and every effort to  
accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.  
I have just returned from the Northern Markets  
where I have been some time selecting my  
SPRING STOCK, and  
have no hesitation in saying that I have suc-  
ceeded in selecting a STOCK OF 30,000 of a  
to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this mar-  
ket, comprising every article usually kept in a  
MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,  
OR  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
got up especially under my own superintendence  
while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to  
sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here  
or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and  
examine my stock, as I think I can make it an ob-  
ject worth their attention to purchase Clothing by  
the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR.  
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

# ADVANCES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on  
consignments of Produce to my friends in  
New York.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
June 27, 1845.

# Sugar and Coffee.

5 HDS. New Orleans Sugar,  
10 do. Porto Rico do.  
50 bags Rio Coffee,  
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.

# NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, late-  
ly occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin,  
Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
July 31, 1845.

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,  
2 " " N. Orleans do.  
12 bags Lagaira Coffee,  
10 lbs. Rio Domingo do.  
8 " Rio do.  
10,000 Segars,  
20 boxes Hairdressed pressed Candles,  
48 " best Barre's chewing Tobacco,  
small lumps,  
15 " No. 1 Soap,  
10 " Soap,  
10 kegs. Lard.  
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,  
10 bbls. " " "  
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per Lig Belle, and for sale low for  
cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,  
June 27, 1845.

RECEIVED by schr. E. S. POWELL, and  
for sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt.  
10 Boxes Summer Candles,  
10 Bags Green Lagaira Coffee,  
12 kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,  
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,  
2 Cases Gentlemen's Call sewed Boots,  
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

July 25, 1845.

NOTES.—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d,  
daily expected, for sale by  
JOHN S. RICHARDS,  
July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for  
sale, 300 casks Thomaston lime, 60 bun-  
dles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.  
May 9, 1845. 34

# Outlets' Snuff.

1 HALF Bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,  
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in  
quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts  
and pints. For sale by  
APRIL 1845. [38] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angora, just re-  
ceived and for sale by  
M2, 1845. [38] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do.  
bright Iron Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperi-  
al Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by  
Ap23, 1845 [38] BARRY & BRYANT.

# V. R. PEIRSON.

MERCHANT TAILOR,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS now receiving and opening his Spring  
and Summer Goods, comprising  
very large and extensive assortment, selected by  
himself in New York, with great care, as to style  
and quality, embracing all the latest styles and  
patterns suitable for  
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.  
The same will be made up to order agreeable to  
the latest Fashions, and in the best and most work-  
man-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the  
taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash,  
to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular  
customers, who have been in the habit of paying  
punctually, on favorable terms.